The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,646—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the forenoon or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	.... Rs.	150	.... Rs.	40	Including Wines
Suez	360	....	220	....	80	
Port Said	360	....	240	....	80	
Messina	500	....	340	....	140	
Naples	500	....	340	....	140	
Lesbon	500	....	340	....	140	
Genoa	500	....	340	....	140	
Marseilles	520	....	350	....	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail positively on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Raguish, on the 5th November, 1879.

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VOWERTS, Captain G. Maressio, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class. Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 263	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. }	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London .. }		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	24th Oct.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(a) KHIVA	2619	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from the above-ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

†A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2631	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.
Pints, per dozen, Cash.....Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOODWILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now sole Proprietress of that Established Institution.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wines and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

THE following Testimonials are spontaneous:—

Sholapore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"I shall be obliged by your sending me four tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free from them, as well as their beds and bedding. 'K——'s' is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to all sportsmen."

Indore, Sept. 1, 1879.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite freed my dog from fleas."

Akola, Sept. 19, 1879.

"I have found your Caucasian Insect Powder safe, efficacious, and economical."

Ahmedabad, Oct. 4, 1879.

"Not only efficacious in clearing domestic animals of fleas, &c., but I found it unparalleled in expelling Mosquitos."

Asirgarh, C. P., Oct. 9, 1879.

"I am obliged for the Insect Powder which is admirable."

Akola, Oct. 13, 1879.

"I have found it most efficacious and shall be very glad to recommend it."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October 1879. Agents.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF DREHER'S VIENNA BEER

HAS ARRIVED PER STEAMER POLLUCE.

APPLY TO GOLOWNKEEPER OF

BELL, BRANDENBURG & CO.,
BOMBAY GREEN.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS CLOSE for the year on 15th November first, and all Policies effected on the Participating Scheme before that date will rank for TWO YEARS' BONUS at the DIVISION OF PROFITS to be made in 1880.

GEO. OLIVER,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay. Acting Secretary.

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 36 per share will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 27th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividend on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Mr. SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH, 34, Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th October 1879.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NORWICH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1797. CAPITAL, £1,100,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Society, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE on Mills, Warehouses, Shops, Cotton Presses, Cotton on the Bunders, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., at favourable rates.

Losses settled promptly and with liberality without reference to Head Office.

For particulars apply at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

*** A return of 15 per cent. is allowed on all Policies.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865. CAPITAL, £200,000.

WE are also AGENTS to this Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS as above.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

*** A return of 15 per cent. is now allowed on all Fire Policies.

WM. WATSON & CO.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS, AND BANKERS,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Lendenhall Street, London, E.C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates of Exchange, and by Telegram if required.

The Draft posted direct if preferred.

Bill, Drafts, Cheques, Bank Notes, &c., cashed, or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

Government Currency Notes of any Circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

Current Accounts opened, which can be drawn upon by Cheques (Books of which can be obtained free of charge), or availed of for requirements of every description. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, whatever it may be, and no Commission charged.

Interest payable either in India or in England, at the rate of 2½ per Rupee, allowed on Deposits made for—

3 months' certain, at 3 per cent. per annum.					
6	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
12	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
18	do.	do.	6	do.	do.

Loans and advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Bombay or London Stock Exchange (London Daily Stock and Share List, Auto-united Edition, filed for reference). W. W. & Co. will furnish their Constituents with sound information and advice as to the present position and prospects of any Investment.

Telegrams to the United Kingdom sent at reduced rates by means of private code.

Passages by Steamers and Ships for all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Passports, Sovereigns, and other Requisites procured.

Packages, Samples and Parcels of any shape and description shipped to England and elsewhere by first-class Steamers, their arrangements for Samples and smaller Packages being very complete. Insurance on Packages effected at moderate rates.

Goods, Stores, Wines, &c., supplied from Stocks here or from England, which can be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c., at wholesale rates.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency Business conducted.

Commanding Officers supplied with all Regimental requirements; Boots, Blankets, Socks, Waterproof Sheets, Forage Caps, Troopers' Saddlery, &c., according to Pattern desired; or master patterns, which are on hand, will be sent to any part of India.

Executive Engineers, Contractors, and others supplied with Timber in log, or cut to order, Lowmoor and other Iron Bars, Sheets [Corrugated and Plain], Pickaxes, Powrus, Hammers, Nails Tools, Pumps, and requirements generally. Sample or small orders executed and despatched to any address.

Agents for Alex. Henry, Tolley, Murcott, Richy, and Dougall's Rifles and Guns, which are obtainable through the undersigned.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

D. B. MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS.

ARE the cheapest, surest and simplest remedy in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS of VOICE, SHORTNESS of BREATH, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULTY in throwing out PHLEGM and other THROAT and LUNG affections.

They are pleasant to the taste and give a marvellously speedy relief even in the most chronic and obstinate cases. Even the CONSUMPTIVE get considerable relief by the use of these Pills.

The very large sale of upwards of twelve thousand phials in about a year of a native medicine, in native families alone, the demand inducing designing people to put forward several spurious imitations thereof, the use of these Pills by some medical practitioners in Bombay in their private practice, the recommendation by others to their patients, the very large number of certificates of cures effected (over and above those given in the hand bills), which have been published from respectable Gentlemen, the name which these Pills have made in native families, conclusively and without doubt prove their efficacy.

As these Pills combine cheapness with efficacy, and as they are prepared purely from Vegetable Drugs, they are sure to find their way in all families, rich and poor, native and European.

These Pills have been very frequently used by thousands of families in Bombay and the Mofussil with the most signal success in the above disorders without injury to the constitution or derangement of the system.

Good Malva Deshwar honey has been used instead of water in the preparation of these Pills, which are warranted to be free from mercurial and other deleterious mineral and vegetable poisons.

A fair trial is all that is respectfully solicited, the result being left to speak for itself.

Certificates in English and Gujarati accompany each phial.

Sold in phials at 4 annas, 6 annas, and 10 annas each.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Messrs. B. S. Mayon and Co., Chemists and Druggists, No 12, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Jooma Musjid, outside the Fort.

Mr. NATHU MULJI, Chemists and Druggists, opposite the Jooma Musjid, outside the Fort.

Messrs. EDULJI MANEKJI and Co., No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

The *Native Opinion Press*, Girgaum, and all respectable native medicine vendors and shop-keepers in all parts of Bombay.

AGENTS UP COUNTRY.

Thana.—Messrs. JAMSEDJI BERANJI and SONS.
Nowsari.—Mr. PALANJI FAKIRJI DOGARIA, cloth merchant, Big Bazaar.
Surat.—Mr. MANCHERJI JAMSEJI POSTWALA, Nanavut.
Broach.—Mr. NOWROZJI ARDESHIR KALABHAI, Druggist, Fort.
Ahmedabad.—Mr. KAMARALI ATTAR, near the Three Gates.
Poona.—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA and Mr. DADA HAI MANCHERJI NICHOLSON, merchant, near the Convent School, Camp.
Sattara and Mahableshwar.—Mr. KUVARJI KAVASJI SHAPURJI, merchant
Kirkee.—Mr. RATANJI FRAMJI CANTEENWALA, merchant, Preedy Road, Sudder Bazaar.
Dhollera.—Mr. GOVANJI NAGJI, merchant.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
D. B. MOTIWALA,
FREERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A few of the Certificates are printed below:—

From KAVASJI DADABHAI NAIGAMWALA, Esq., M. A., Fellow of Chemistry, Elphinstone College, Chemical Examiner to the Medical list for 1875, Associate of the Institute of Chemists of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

I have examined "Motiwala's Vegetable Cough Pills" and can certify that they do not contain any mercurial, arsenical or other metallic preparation

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAIGAMWALA M. A., A. I. C.
Bombay, 24th September 1878.

BURJORJI FRAMJI, Esq., Graduate Grant Medical College, Physician in charge of the Lowji Wadia and the Railway Dispensaries at Parel.

I do hereby certify that on trying Mr. Motiwala's "Vegetable Cough Pills," as he terms them, I found them effective in ordinary Colds in the head, Catarrhs, Bronchitis &c.

BURJORJI FRAMJI, G. G. M. C.
Parel, 13th June 1878.

This is to certify that I have tried the Pills prepared by Mr. D. B. Motiwala in cases of Cold, Cough, Asthma, etc., and have found them efficacious.

K. H. MISTRY,
Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bombay University.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Covers.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

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The Prices of all Goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the fit, work, and quality is in all cases guaranteed.

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FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colours.

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	7	8
Black Round Low Crown	8	8
Black Soft Round Crown	8	8
Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8	8
Drab Soft, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Hard, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Silk Dress Hats	13	8
Drab Naples Felt	10	0

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Deer Stalker	4	0
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Soft French, Low Round Crown	5	0
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Real Sealskin Turbans	13	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	13	8
A variety of Pith and Sun Hats from	4	0

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Black Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8	8
Drab Round Crown, Soft	8	8
Drab Terai Hats	13	8
Drab Helmets	10	8

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MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Bonelli, ARRIVED in harbour on the 19th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

BASS'S BEER IN W

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1879.

THE Crop accounts from all quarters continue most satisfactory and every day serves to render an active export season more assured. In anticipation of this considerable forward freight engagements are being made—chiefly for the Mediterranean ports, on the basis of about 30s. per ton, payable here—but shipments of produce at the moment are still comparatively light. Moderate arrivals of Cot on are taking place, but the demands of the local mills prevent prices coming down to a level, which would admit of free exports to Europe; and of other articles of export produce, supplies are insignificant. In fact, the only other items receiving much attention from European shippers at the moment are Gingelly Seed and Wheat. Of the former no great quantity will be arriving for another month, and of the latter nothing more clearly indicates the small available surplus on this side of the country than the fact of present enhanced prices failing to attract supplies of importance. In imports a fair steady business is passing, the improvement in Exchange tending as usual to facilitate operations, but no great activity can now be expected until after the Dewali holidays. Money continues easy; Government Paper firm; Shares dull and generally easier in value.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 11th instant showed an increase in the Cash Balance of about 10 lakhs, due in about equal proportions to increased Government Deposits and diminished trade requirements; but the extent of the movement was not sufficient to exercise any special effect on the general market, especially as we are now drawing near to the time when Money will begin to move up-country against produce. To all appearance, however, the demand is not likely to show sufficient activity to enhance rates of discount for some weeks yet. The Bank of Bombay's advertised rates remain at 4 per cent. on fixed, and 5 per cent. on demand loans, secured by Government Paper, but in the open market Money at call is available on slightly easier terms.

EXCHANGE.—A considerable business has been done during the week in Sterling and rates have undergone some rapid fluctuations, closing at an advance of ½ per cent. on our quotations for last steamer. Business for the mail opened on Tuesday with a very dull feeling on the basis of 1s. 8d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 7-32d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but on Wednesday, owing to stronger advices from Calcutta, a reaction set in, and a recovery of 1-32d. took place in private and 1-16d. in Bank paper. Thursday morning, as usual, brought us the result of the previous day's biddings for Council drafts in London, viz:—Rs. 24,10,000 on Calcutta and Rs. 10,000 on Madras at an average of 1·8 and Rs. 10,80,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·05d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8d. receiving only 5 per cent. This being slightly better than was anticipated, and advices from Calcutta still coming strong, a rise of 1-16d. was established all round; and on Friday with news of Bar Silver in London having advanced from 52d. to 52¼d. per oz. a further improvement of 1-16d. took place. This brought demand Bank Bills up to 1s. 8 5-32d. and 3 months' Credits to 1s. 8⅜d., which, however, proved to be the highest point of the week, as on Saturday an easier feeling was again apparent and rates receded 1-32d. all round, making our closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 8¼d., 3 months' sight, 1s. 8¼d.; Credits 3 months' 1s. 8 11-32d.; Documents 3 months' 1s. 8 13-32d. per rupee.

For future delivery a moderate business has been done in Bank paper at an advance of 1-32d. per rupee per month on current rates, and on private papers a similar difference is made, but the Banks have been somewhat unwilling buyers until just at the close. The feeling at the moment, however, is in favour of easier rates, and this is rendered the more probable, as owing to the Durgah Pujah holidays business in Calcutta—which has been the main support of the market latterly—will be interrupted for the next fortnight. The tendency of the market in the long run though is unquestionably towards a higher level, and towards the end of the year, when export business becomes brisker, we look for a steady upward movement setting in.

On Calcutta there is nothing doing in demand drafts owing to the holidays there, but the nominal quotation is par, and for 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

On China the nominal rate for 30 days' sight mercantile bills is Rs. 216 per 100 dollars. The latest quotation by wire from Hongkong for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market to begin with ruled very quiet with quotations of Rs. 93 and Rs. 100½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively, but a steady improvement set in, and although checked for a time by an unfounded announcement in the *Times of India*, that a new 5 per cent. loan was in contemplation, prices have continued to advance until at the close we quote:—Fours, Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 15-16, firm.

SHARES.—A dull inactive feeling has pervaded the market throughout the entire week, and any changes in values are in favour of buyers. In *Bank* shares the only movement is in Bank of Bombay which are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 666½. Agra remain at Rs. 126, National at Rs. 110. In *Land* Companies we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 2 in Freres. *Press* Companies are out of favour again, and our quotations show a decline of Rs. 40 in Colaba and East India, Rs. 25 in Akbar, Rs. 15 in Apollo and Rs. 12½ in Mofussil. *Spinning and Weaving* mill shares are dull and [illegible] Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Khandesh and Khatau Mukoonjee, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdass, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Jewraj Bulloo and Shoolpur, and Rs. 4 per share in Prince of Wales. The sale of the Albert Mills has been postponed until after the High Court vacation, and the Mandvi Spinning and Weaving Mill, which was offered by auction on 15th instant, only eliciting an offer of Rs. 2,55,000, which was below the reserved price, was withdrawn by the liquidators.

PIECE GOODS.—The business of the past week has been practically a repetition of the preceding, so far at all events as spot transactions are concerned. A steady but not active demand prevails at about previous prices, and the clearances from the bazaar during the week are again estimated at about 2,000 packages. To all appearance this seems to be about the normal capacity of the consumption for the time being, and no material change is probable this side of the Dewali holidays, although advices to very general anticipation prevail, that we shall see a more extensive demand. The dealers evidently share this opinion as the temporary improvement in exchange this week again brought them out as willing buyers and a large business would have resulted but for the firmness and in some cases higher prices in Manchester.

Of *Grey Goods* the chief clearances have again been in 39 inch Shirtings, 6lb. and 8lb. of the better makes being in most demand. A fair enquiry also prevails for 44 inch, but of the wider makes sales have been limited. Of Printers supplies are light and a fair enquiry prevails at slightly better prices. Madapollams have been pretty freely dealt in, especially good qualities of 31b., and rates are well supported. T Cloths are quiet and somewhat difficult of sale. Jaconets are in request at unchanged values, and Dhoties are rather more saleable. *Bleached* Goods to arrive are steady, but on the spot supplies are in excess of current requirements, and prices tend easier. *Dyed* and *Printed* and *T Red* Cloths are quiet and generally unchanged.

TWIST.—The demand has not been particularly active either on the spot or to arrive, but supplies are moderate and no change in rates can be quoted for Grey Yarns, although in some qualities of Turkey Red a decline of ¼ anna per lb. has taken place. *Local* Yarns are only in moderate request and prices are, if anything, the turn in favour of buyers.

METALS.—*Copper*, owing to small supplies and a further advance in price in England, has been the object of considerable speculation, and quotations are raised As. 8 to Re. 1½ per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is similarly situated and exhibits an improvement of As. 8 to Re. 1 per cwt. *Iron* is all in improved demand owing to home advices, a considerable business has been done, and Bars and Nail Rods are Re. 1 to Re. 1½ per candy higher, Sheets and Hoops are unchanged.

COAL.—The market continues firm and a good demand prevails for ready parcels or near arrivals at an advance of As. 8 per ton. The transactions reported comprise about 1,000 tons Davison's West Hartley on the bandar at Rs. 21½; and 700 tons September sailing, via Cape; at Rs. 21, 500 tons Cardiff on the bandar at Rs. 21½, and 200 tons to arrive at Rs. 21; 450 tons Brymbo Welsh Hartley on the bandar at Rs. 20; about 1,500 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley, alongside ship now in harbour, at Rs. 20 to Rs. 20½; and a cargo of Cowpen West Hartley, July sailing, at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegraphic advices this week have been firm in tone although unchanged in price, but here, in the absence of demand for export and higher Freights and Exchange, prices have receded Re. 2 to Rs. 4 for ready Old Cotton, while of New Crop for future delivery prices are nominally unchanged, there being few real sellers.

The *purchases* reported since the departure of last mail only sum up a total of about 3,500 bales, of which 700 bales are put down to exporters and the balance for local consumption.

The *receipts* from up-country to date exhibit the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the week	7,104	2,544	2,099
Since 1st September	42,570	17,725	9,199
Total since 1st January	808,340	876,196	994,398

The *clearances for sea* during the week have been 4,360 bales, making a total of 615,468 bales since 1st January, against 715,104 bales for the corresponding period last year.

NEW CROP.—Reports from the growing districts continue almost all that could be desired, and the plants are now making rapid strides towards maturity. We ought to have small samples of Hingunghaut shortly in the course of an ther three weeks and of Oomrawuttee within a month, but it will be the end of the year before there are any arrivals of importance, as little progress is made with picking until the jowari is harvested.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra (nominal)	Rs. 216	= 59/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 211	= 57/16d.
G. F. Do.	„ 208	= 5 5/16d.
Good Dholleras (nominal)	„ 215	= 5 17/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 208	= 5¼d.
G. F. Do.	„ 202	= 5 7/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	„ 196	= 5 1/16d.
„ Compta	„ 195	= 5 1/16d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomra, December delivery	„ 215	= 5 9/16d.
„ Do. January „	„ 203	= 5 9/32d.
„ Do. February „	„ 200	= 5 7/32d.
„ Hingunghaut, Jan. „	„ 220	= 5 23/32d.
„ Broach, February „	„ 213	= 5 17/32d.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position to date with the two previous years. The total visible supply for all Europe has increased during the week by 80,000 bales, and the stock in Liverpool is larger by 3,000 bales, but it is quite possible we may yet see a further decrease in the latter item during the next fortnight:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,140,000	1,184,540	1,295,510
„ „ „ Surats	334,000	271,350	265,960
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	216,000	301,000	447,530
„ London	61,000	31,320	28,670
American Afloat	170,000	111,000	49,000
E. Indian „	44,000	65,000	62,000
Total	491,000	508,320	587,200
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 15-16d.	6 9-16d.	6¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5¼d.	4 11-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1½d.	1¼d.

The American Crop figures to date afford the subjoined comparisons with the two preceding seasons. The receipts at the ports, it will be observed, are now 94,100 bales ahead of last year, but this is doubtless due in some measure to the incentive to push forward supplies derived from the comparatively high prices now ruling. Later on judging from the reported condition of the crops the increase is not likely to continue, and it is questionable we think whether the total yield will exceed last season:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	182,000	158,000	137,000
„ Exports to U K	77,000	73,000	29,000
„ „ to Continent.	30,000	8,000	12,000
Total Receipts. since 1st Sept.	762,600	678,500	398,000
„ Exports to U K „	271,000	161,700	76,000
„ „ Continent. „	63,400	39,000	27,000
„ Stock at the Ports	370,000	378,000	284,000
Saturday's Receipts	35,000	22,500	22,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Prices are nominally unchanged, but the demand for export is insignificant, the advance in Freights and Exchange rendering operations impracticable except to a loss. Supplies continues insignificant. We quote Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. For *Rapeseed* some enquiry has sprung up this week, developed apparently by the comparatively low prices current and about 12,000 cwts. Gujarat have been bought at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. For Cawnpore we quote Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. *Gingelly* continues in very light supply so far the arrivals still consisting of only some 200 to 300 bags per day of White Khandeish, which has been bought up on arrival at Rs. 43½ per cwt. For December and January delivery contracts for mixed Seed have been made at Rs. 40 to Rs. 41½ per candy. Of *Castor* and *Poppy* stocks are insignificant.

WHEAT.—Telegraphic advices from home continuing to advise a steady rise in prices, quotations have advanced here notwithstanding an important upward movement in both Freight and Exchange, and any small arrivals of fine quality are at once picked up leaving practically no available stock on the spot. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 43; No. 2, Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41½; No. 3, Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-0
Carolus	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ touchwoods	„ 52-6-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-1-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-2-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-2-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 18-13-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-12-0

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th October as compared with that for 7th October:—

LIABILITIES.	7th Oct. Rs. A. P.	14th Oct. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,94,660 0 0	20,94,190 0 0
Treasury Balances	3,02,31,571 5 8	2,94,5[illegible],471 3 0
Other Deposits	2,05,26,992 7 11	1,99,47,484 6 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,29,697 12 0	16,49,139 1 1
Sundries	13,26,855 3 5	13,33,380 10 4
Rs.	7,53,09,746 13 4	7,44,74,585 5 3
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,15,07,433 0 0	1,10,90,893 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	67,75,754 6 8	69,50,597 10 8
Credits on ditto	82,59,839 0 1	87,14,837 5 11
Bills Discounted	1,57,16,113 4 2	1,59,94,709 0 8
Balances with other Banks	5,66,899 11 8	5,14,031 6 1
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,60,650 3 1	9,58,991 14 11
Stamps	8,413 2 1	8,347 6 7
Sundries	2,72,005 3 0	2,71,682 3 6
Cash at Head Office	1,26,61,907 5 4	1,25,71,183 11 10
Do. at Branches	1,85,77,641 9 3	1,73,99,331 10 1
Rs.	7,53,09,746 13 4	7,44,74,585 5 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JOSEPHINE, 324 tons, Captain J Marie, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE BRIG FUTTAH RAMON, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Diu, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE RED CROSS, 942 tons, Captain H. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Greenock (28th May), with a cargo of coals.

THE P. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffle, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo, and four first class and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. ASSYRIA, 969 tons, Captain A. Hay, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (4th September), via Algiers, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Hoodeira, Aden and Kurrachee, in ballast, and Mr. Mackenzie and Lieut. Harris as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CHINDWRA, 1,319 tons, and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut C G Harris, Dr and Mrs. A de Souza and four children, Mr and Mrs H Robotam, Mr C H Huttinger, and 15 deck.

THE SAME Co.'s S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J Smith, will sail to-day for K. Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F D Melville, Lieut H Melville, Sub-Conductor Young, Mr James Murray, Mr Rahimtoola Jonus, and 113 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Brankesome Hall (s).	Collin	Liverpool, Sept 29.
	H M S Malabar	Grant	Portsmouth, Sept 16.
	Assyria (s)	Hay	London, Sept 4.
	Red Cross	Brown	Greenock, May 28.
19	Chanda (s)	Davison	Calcutta, Sept 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Ellen Bates	Hodgson	Liverpool.
19	Pear (s)	Raffle	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last:—

Barque Josephine, Marie, to Chittagong.
Brig Futtah Ramon, Nacoda, to Diu.
Steamer Calcutta, Smith, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Ship P F Webster, to Marseilles, via Vizagapatum.
Steamer Assyria, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct			
15	Merchantman	Laury	Muscat, Sept 13.
	British Commodore	Thorn	Liverpool, June 28.
	Lord Strathnairn	Morgan	——, July 10.
	Newcastle	Hoffenden	Madras, Oct 5.
16	Commilla (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Oct 12.
	Rollo	Muckersy	——, Aug 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.—Steamers Counsellor, Gorjis, and Reliance.

PASSENGER.

Per Rollo—W Southon.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By British Commodore—10th October, St Marnock from Calcutta, in Lat 18-20 N Long 88-00 E, all well.
By Lord Strathnairn—3rd August, Royal Alexandra, in Lat 8-47 N, Long 24-23 W.

MADRAS.

Oct. DEPARTURE.

16 Almora (s) ..... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Manora, from London, arrived Oct 16:—Rev F Gittens, Mr Davies, Mr Lippert, Mr Chas Vizor, Rev J Kleinschneider, Rev Maximini, Mr Owen Cole, 2 Masters Cole, Miss F Cole, Miss B Cole, Miss Meason, Miss R Cooke, Mrs Meppin, 3 Misses Meppin, Master Meppin, Mr Nicholls and 2 Misses Nicholls, Mr and Mrs Goad, Mr and Mrs Pearson and child, Mr and Mrs Chambers, Mr and Mrs Jackson and infant, Mr and Mrs Waters, Mrs Downing, Mrs Clark and 3 Misses Clark, Miss Church, Miss Shaw, Miss Robbe, Miss Hoyle, Mrs Andrew, Mrs Mathewson and 2 children, Messrs Allan, Clifford, Mackenzie, White, Watson, Perceval, Stewart, Cooper, Leitch, and Peters.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—7 packages paints of sorts and 15 drums turpentine, Tyebally Moosa; 5 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 6 packages earthenware, Ebram Hajee Abba Rokhia.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—18 cases hock, 1 barrel hams, 1 case cheese and 1 case oilmanstore, Bolton and Co.
Bengal s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Flamingo s—10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teheran s—60 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—6 boxes tobacco pipes, J Neuberg; 19 casks white zinc paint, Postonjee Nowrojee and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollux s—8 packages medicine, B S Madon and Co; 50 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—50 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 4,500 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 60 cwts buffalo horns, Esmail Gool Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s—323 cwts indigo, Khutowmull Tolaram; 77 cwts indigo, Pelly and Co.
London s—4 cases shawls and 5 cases chudder, Framjee, Sands and Co; 7 cases shawls, Gocouldass Brijlall; 1 case shawls, Aspall Motamull; 3 cases shawls, Munsookroy Sobharam; 1 case chidder, Shankersey Sewa; 2 cases handkerchiefs and 1 case woolen carpets, Tarachund Ramchunder; 3 cases handkerchiefs, Ramchund Currumchund; 4 cases handkerchiefs, Toolseedass Manordass; 1 case handkerchiefs, Toolsidass Manordass.

FOR GENOA.

Columbia s—1,000½ cwts Gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

P F Webster—800 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hasum.
Columbia s—300 cwts poppyseed, Aga Syed Mirza; 200 cwts buffalo horns, Remington and Co.
Zambesi s—750 cwts rapeseed, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Columbia s—2 bales woolen carpets, 1 package woolen rugs, and 1 package brasware, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Harris, Lieut, 11th Regt, from Quetta.
Venour, Surg, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Prior, Lieut, 18th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Turner, Lieut, 8th (The King's) Regt, on duty, to Ali Kheyl.
Durand, Lieut, C I Horse, to rejoin, to Augur.

OCTOBER 19.

Watson, Col, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Gwalior.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 18th October, 1879.

1 The Fort Companies, viz, A, B, C and E, will parade for Company drill at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st, near the oval. The following sections of the Field Exercise, part I, will be practised on this occasion, viz, 26 to 32 inclusive.

2 D Company will parade at 6 30 a m on Thursday, 23rd, and F Company at 5-15 p.m. on the same date on their own private parade grounds, when the same sections abovementioned will be gone through.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS and PARCELS for the MILITARY SECRETARY to H. E. the GOVERNOR should, after the 3rd October 1879, and until further notice, be addressed to GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SIND.

S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major, 11th Hussars.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN—October 11th, on board the S. S. Branksome Hall, between Suez and Aden, Kazi A. Razzak, the beloved and only son of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, Revenue Commissioner of Baroda, aged 32 years. Deeply regretted by all his friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYRNE—October 12th, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. Byrne, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.
ROBERTS—Soulbie, Ayrs., N.B., on the 9th ult., the wife of Poulter B. SARGEAUNT—September 13th, at Simla, the wife of Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARSH—BAYLIS—October 15th, at Bangalore, Charles George Marsh, Engine Driver, Madras Railway, to Emma Jane, daughter of W. Baylis, Chief Jailor, Central Jail, Bangalore.
MORRISON—THACKWELL—October 7th, at Dehra Dun, by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, B.D., assisted by the Rev. D. Herron, M.A., and the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, the Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M.A., to Louie, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Thackwell, of Rawal Pindi.
WHYMPER—MACGOWAN—October 13th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Stewart Dyer, Josiah Wood, son of J. W. Whymper, of Heslemere, Surrey, to Margaret Stanley, fourth daughter of J. S. MacGowan, late Collector of Customs, Saugor, Central Provinces.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS—October 7th, at Jorehaut, Assam, Edgar Moorcroft, the infant son of Charles Phillips, aged 22 days.
ROBINSON—September 30th, William Robinson, of Gauhati, Assam.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1879.

THE contingency to which we referred on Saturday already faces the Indian Government. Yakub Khan, deserted by all his friends, and having lost the respect of his countrymen and of ourselves, has done the best thing he could for himself under the circumstances. He has announced his determination to relinquish the Amirship, thereby affirming to the world his inability to conduct the government of Afghanistan while the stigma of the British alliance is attached to his name. Weak in mind and depressed in spirit, the harassed prince prefers to return to the retirement in which he has passed the last eighteen years of his life. It is on the whole well that it should be so, for Yakub Khan is evidently unfit to carry on the government of the country. As our correspondent with General Roberts informed us, not a single sirdar of importance accompanied the Amir upon his entry into the British camp; all men of influence had gone over to his rival Walli Mahomed. It is, of course, unfortunate that Yakub Khan should turn out so unsatisfactory, but taking him as he is it is better that he should retire. The question of the hour of course now is, who will succeed Yakub Khan? Three alternatives face us. We may raise Walli Mahomed to the throne, or we may establish Yakub Khan's son with Walli Mahomed as Regent; or we may depose the Barackzai family altogether, placing the Ghilzais, the most powerful of the Afghan tribes, in power. But whatever course we may eventually take, there can be no doubt that we have now the whole of Afghanistan on our hands to reduce to subjection whether the government may wish to accept that responsibility or not. In short, our work in Afghanistan is now literally only beginning. It would be a mistake to under-estimate the gravity of that responsibility, but it would be a greater mistake to exaggerate its difficulties. What Nazir Shah, Aurungzebe, and many other Indian emperors, and what Shere Ali himself has done with the aid only of those mutinous regiments so easily dispersed at Kabul, is surely not beyond the resources of India under British rule? The task, however, will not be a light one. The continued attempts of the Ghilzais to molest our communication, their readiness the other day to join in the fight before Kabul, although their chief Padshah Khan remains with us, is an ugly indication of what is going on. The measure which General Roberts has been compelled to take in placing several of Yakub Khan's relations and officials under arrest shows that under-hand intrigue and instigation by men of influence has evidently more to do with the outbreak than the hostility of the people, and General Roberts must prepare during the approaching winter, when communication with India will be difficult, to defend himself if need be from an attack not less formidable than that which ended in the capitulation of 1842. But if the Amir's regular troops are unable to face us successfully, it is not likely that the independent clansmen would be either; these are also not likely to collect in any numbers unless we should suffer a reverse, in which event we would have to calculate upon seeing the whole country in arms. It seems to us that the construction of the railway to Kandahar is now more than ever necessary. The future government of Afghanistan must evidently be one based on British support, and that support can only be afforded by placing the seat of government within easy reach of India. At Kabul our communications with the rear are always liable to be cut off. The route lies through the territories of fierce and marauding tribes, who can never be depended upon. But with Kandahar as the chief political centre our rear will be safe, and all enemies will lie in our front. A catastrophe, such as we must always run the risk of at Kabul, will be impossible at Kandahar while the declared aim of British policy—the domination of Afghanistan—will be effectively attained.

THERE are a large number of questions connected with morality which in quiet times are the exclusive property of speculators, and have but little interest for men engaged in the practical business of life. After a very early age, most men cease to discuss the origin of society, the foundation of the rights of governments, the true character of moral obligation, the freedom of the will, and many other "puzzles," as they are often called, which so frequently exercise the ingenuity of their juniors. In a vast majority of cases there is an easy escape from such disputations. Whichever side may be true, our conduct will be the same. If the Mahim murderers were free agents, it is right to hang them for abusing their freedom. If they could not help killing the Abkari Inspector, neither can we help hanging them. From time to time, however, discussions arise which do produce an intelligible issue. If passive obedience was an absolute duty, William III. and his abettors were certainly traitors. There are theories, moral and theological, which imply that marriage is indissoluble, and there are other theories which imply the reverse. In short, however eager we may all be to avoid theoretical disputes, they sometimes bear so immediately upon the affairs of life that they cannot be avoided; and we believe that the present state of affairs in Afghanistan is precisely a case in point. The massacre of the little band of Englishmen who accompanied the British Envoy to Kabul has excited a fever of indignation second only to that roused by the Delhi and Cawnpore atrocities; and with few exceptions the desire is that the treacherous Afghans should receive a lesson which they are not likely soon to forget. These exceptions, however—though in some cases it is impossible entirely to believe in their honesty—are sufficiently plausible to demand at all events a little attention. Revenge, it is said, is in all cases and under all forms, distinctly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and is condemned by the express words of the New Testament; and this journal, amongst others, has been taxed with unchristian language in this respect. Differing as we do, on the very broadest grounds, from the writers to whom we have referred, we think that, whatever objections may be made to our views upon the subject, it is a very shallow and inattentive criticism which attacks them as unchristian. If they are so, the fact is one which deserves the most serious attention; for, unquestionably, the opinion that there is nothing retributive—which is but another word for revengeful—in legal punishments, is not only not a Christian doctrine, but is distinctly anti-Christian. Ever since Christianity first obtained any extensive political authority—all through the many centuries which separate the fall of the Roman Empire from the French Revolution, during which the connection of Christianity with the ordinary business of life was far more formal and widely recognised than it is at present—the vindictive, retributive, or revengeful theory of criminal law was supposed to be divinely enjoined on all Christian States. The notion that punishments act only by fear—that they are a mere deterring force upon persons about to do wrong—that they have no moral relation to crime, and, indeed, that man is only a bag of appetites, and has no moral constitution at all—may be right, or it may be wrong, but to call it Christian is either very ignorant or very impudent. Robespierre and Penn no doubt thought it very wicked to put a man to death by legal process. Rousseau, we believe, was of the same way of thinking; and we have amongst us in the present day many representatives of their opinions. We do not just now dispute their wisdom; but we do think it very odd that they should claim to be orthodox upon a point which Rome, Canterbury, and Geneva concur in deciding against them. Any one accustomed to accuracy in the use of language must be aware that the whole popular nomenclature of the moral virtues is composed of what Bentham used to denounce as eulogistic and dysilogistic phrases. In other words, it is popular, and not scientific. Want of spirit and humility, justice and revenge, mercy and weakness, liberty and licence, contentment and apathy, and other words without number, are only different names for the same things—the one word or the other being employed according to the good or bad use to which the quality to which it refers is applied. We all use these words in conversation, and we all understand what we mean by them; but they do not apply to, and were not intended for, exact reasoning, and nothing can be more absurd than to take advantage in an argument of their use in conversation. If a boy suffered of toothache, and his father told him that he must bear it patiently, because contentment is a great virtue, he would not lose his right to be indignant if the boy on a future occasion justified his dirty hands on the ground that, though dirt was very unpleasant, he was quite contented with it. If a politician praises liberty he does not commit himself to the doctrine that every man may do just what he pleases; and in exactly the same way the general proposition that revenge is a bad thing does not condemn a whole nation of vindictive justice. Any one who thinks it worth his while to do so may, by a little familiarity with the trick which we are exposing, enjoy a logical triumph over the greatest of human thinkers. In reasoning, no doubt, it is most desirable, if possible, to have only one name for one thing, but in order to do this it is necessary to begin by laying down a special definition for the purposes of the argument. In answer, therefore, to those who declaim about unchristian sentiments respecting vengeance, we will explicitly state our opinion upon the subject. Understanding, by a pleasure in vengeance, satisfaction in the infliction of pain upon another person in consequence of wrongs done by him either to ourselves or to others, we maintain that in very many cases, it is a duty to execute vengeance, and quite right to feel a pleasure in it. Every one admits the utility, and, indeed, the absolute necessity of punishment; and no one, we should suppose, would deny that, rightly or wrongly, men are so constituted as to feel satisfaction in inflicting it. The whole question, therefore, comes to this—Is that feeling wrong? To say that it is, is to say that a distinct constituent element of human nature—a disposition quite as universal as the appetite for food—is bad in itself, and that there is in human society no lawful channel for its exercise, though a thousand occasions constantly call it into action. This consequence was long since pointed out by Bishop Butler, and appears to us absolutely decisive of the whole question. The desire of revenge is like all other human desires. It is good or bad according to the purposes for which it is used. Generally speaking, in the private relations of life it prompts men to act ill, because they take a most exaggerated view of the injuries which they have received; but the very object of all penal laws, whether they are those of a State, of society, of a school, or of a family, is to draw the line (roughly enough, no doubt

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LORD SALISBURY ON OUR NEW FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Lord Salisbury has declared that a frontier of mountain ranges is no protection for India unless England owns the crests and one side of those mountains.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

RESIGNATION OF YAKUB KHAN.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Amir has stated to General Roberts his determination to resign the Amirship, saying that he intended to do so earlier, but had been persuaded against it.

General Roberts requested the Amir to think over his decision, but at the second interview the Amir declared his resolution to be unchanged.

General Roberts is taking necessary provisional measures for maintaining order and carrying on the administration.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE SHUTURGURDAN AND SIRKAI KOTAL.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The following are the details of an attack on the Shuturgurdan and Sirkai Kotal that took place on the 14th inst. At 9 p.m. on the 13th Colonel Money heard that the wire was cut, and that the enemy intended attacking the Sirkai Kotal post. At 7 a.m. on the 14th the Colonel despatched the wing of the 21st and two guns under Major Collis to patrol the road. At 8 a.m. heavy firing was heard and information was given that 2,000 of the enemy had attacked the post and were engaged with Major Collis; at the same time the enemy advanced in force on the camp from south. Major Collis was reinforced by two companies. A feint was made by the enemy with the view of drawing troops from the camp, when the real attack was delivered on the camp by 2,000 of the enemy who desperately enough twice charged up to the guns. A decisive bayonet charge was made by our men and the enemy fled, leaving forty dead and two standards; they were pursued for two miles. The enemy must have lost 200 killed and wounded. Our loss was Captain Waterfield severely wounded, two killed and fourteen wounded.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE AMEER'S RELATIONS.

Mustafi, Wazir and Zahizakhan, father-in-law of the Amir, and Zakar Khan, brother to Zahizakhan are detained prisoners at the Bala Hissar under a strong European guard until full enquiry into the massacre is made. They are not allowed communication with the outside.

All captured guns, 200 in all, will be brought to India. Communication with the front is interrupted.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The Guide Corps, Cavalry and Infantry, wing 9th Foot, and Hazara Mountain Battery were to move from Jallalabad to near to Futteabad yesterday.

MURDER OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE NAGA HILLS.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

A telegram received from Golaghat states that Mr. Damant, C. S., Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills, was killed by Mozema Nagas in Mozema on the 14th inst., and a guard of eighty men was dispersed. An attack on Kohima is expected. The detachment on duty here is called for and leaves at once. Hinde has already marched to Kohima with a military detachment from Mokha.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE POSITION AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 18

General Hills has been appointed Military Governor of Kabul assisted by Sir Nawab Gholam Hasan Khan.

General Roberts has issued a proclamation to the effect that military law is established for ten miles round Kabul. All people are called upon to deliver up their arms, and any person caught with arms within five miles of the city is liable to death.

A considerable portion of Kabul round the Bala Hissar is to be destroyed.

The Amir did not enter Kabul with General Roberts. He pleaded indisposition, and sent his son instead.

Rewards have been offered for the capture of those implicated in the massacre and also for the officers who have lately fought against us. Every effort will be made to hunt the criminals down.

SEVERING OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

Communications with the front are interrupted, the wires being cut near the Shuturgurdan, but details have been received regarding a very brilliant affair at that place ending with a bayonet charge. Our position was attacked by a horde of Ghilzai and others. Our loss Captain Waterfield wounded, 2 killed, and a few wounded.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The *Pioneer's* Simla correspondent of to-day's date states that the telegraph is badly cut between Ali Kheyl and Shuturgurdan, and we can hardly expect further news from Kabul for a couple of days. The interruption on the line evidently precludes any news of the fresh attack on our outposts by tribes.

A COUNCIL MEETING AT SIMLA.

At the meting of the Council at Simla yesterday it was expected that some important conclusions would be reached regarding the future of Afghanistan, but it is believed that the conclusion come to was that events should be left to develop themselves further before any new departure can be taken. When the Khyber route is fully open free communication with General Roberts will follow, and this will perhaps throw light on the course to be pursued.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

JACOBABAD, Oct. 19.

The Governor and Major Rivett-Carnac reached Jacobabad on the 18th.

H. E. inspected the advancing railway line which yesterday reached six and a half miles beyond Shikarpur. The rode along the earthwork to Bigaree, to which place the earthwork is completed and bridged. Four spans out of eight of the Bigaree bridge has been finished. The bridge will be completed in five days. The earthwork is finished but the line is unbridged to within five miles of Jacobabad. The ground has also been cleared for the earthwork to the commencement of the desert eleven miles beyond Jacobabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MANCHESTER AND THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday waited upon Lord Salisbury respecting the Indian import duties on cotton goods. His Lordship in reply condemned the duties and counselled patience, though at the same time urging the Chamber not to abandon their righteous demand for the total abolition of the duties in question which, he believed, would ultimately be successful.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At a Conservative meeting held at Manchester last night Lord Salisbury made a speech, in which he said that the appointment of a Minister of Commerce was seriously occupying the attention of the Government, though he believed that Chambers of Commerce were more effective. He recommended his hearers to continue to urge the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods, and said that he felt no doubt but that they would ultimately be successful. With reference to affairs in Afghanistan he justified the policy which the Government had pursued, and said that the main principle was defence and not dominion. He defended the acquisition of the island of Cyprus which he said was a barrier to Russian aggression in South-Eastern Europe. The Balkans were not occupied by the Turks because no fears are entertained of further Russian aggression in that quarter. His Lordship said that the occupation of Novi-Bazar by the Austrians precluded the passage of the Danube and the Balkans by the Russians, and that the last hope of European stability rested in Austrian independence and strength. If the rumours of a defensive alliance between Austria and Germany are true, they will be hailed with joy by all who value the blessings of peace.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.

The difficulty which has for some time existed between Egypt and Abyssinia has at last been arranged, King John of Abyssinia having renounced all claim to Massowah.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the cotton crop is 81 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

SUEZ, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. El Dorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, departed from here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000	Bales
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	6,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton.....	50,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats.....	11,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	216,000	do.
Do. do. of Surats.....	90,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.....	61,000	do.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras..... 5½

The Manchester market is unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 5-9

8½ lbs. do. 6-7½

40's Mule Twist..... 0-11½

3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅜

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872..... 117½

Bar Silver..... 52½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78¼

4½ per cent. do. 85½

Large withdrawals of gold are being made from the Bank of England for Germany and North America.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 18, 10-40 A.M.

Mail steamer Teheran from Bombay arrived.

MADRAS, Oct. 18, 2-30 P.M.

Hongkong 18th Manila mail Wednesday.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 19.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 81·7; barometer 29·950. Fall of rain 18 cents.

MANGALORE (18th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. N. W.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather light clouds and distant thunder; wind N. W. light; thermometer 85.

THE POSITION AT KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 18

At a numerously attended meeting of shareholders of the New Coloba Company, held on Saturday last, the resolution passed at a general meeting held on the 27th ult., sanctioning the sale of the company's foreshore properties and rights to Government for eighteen lakhs of rupees, was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff brought forward a special proposition requesting the directors not to purchase, on account of the company, the mills of the Coloba Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, but to distribute among the shareholders the money to be received from Government. This proposition, of which previous notice had been given, was very strongly opposed by almost the whole body of shareholders present; and after a sharp contest, the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, both prominent directors of the company, was carried by an overwhelming majority—"That the directors be requested to purchase the mills and other property of the Coloba Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, should they consider it for the interests of this company to do so, at such price as they may think advisable to pay."

We are glad to notice that the Committee appointed to get up a Flower Show in the Victoria Gardens in February or March next is being materially strengthened. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, member of Council, and Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mahomed Ali Rogay have consented to act on the Committee.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 18th October, circulated for the information of members of the Chamber:—"Cotton thriving well. Good out-turn expected."

We see it stated that the following nominations have been sent in to the Government of India in connection with the new Civil Service scheme:—Babu Binit Behary Gupta, M.A., Babu Nund Kissore Bose, M.A., Babu Nagendro Nath Pal Chowdhry, Babu Gopendra Krishna, Deputy Magistrate, Babu Umesh Chunder Buttobyal, Deputy Magistrate, and Babu Shyamadhub Roy, Deputy Magistrate. Most of these gentlemen are graduates of the Calcutta University.

We have received several communications inquiring when the winning scores of the last Western India Rifle Association meeting are likely to be published. The explanation of the delay is that the Council have had under consideration a question of the disqualification of the competitors who fired at Ahmednagar on the ground of certain irregularities that are stated to have occurred. The decision of the point, we believe, may be expected shortly.

The Political Agent at Aden, writing under date October 7, says:—With reference to my last letter reporting the disappearance of the cattle-disease from this settlement, I regret to have to report that rinderpest has again made its appearance; and that some seven or eight cattle imported from the Lahej districts having died within the past fortnight, it has been found necessary to prohibit any horned cattle being brought into Aden from the interior.

The *Madras Times*, in an article headed "A new Capital for Afghanistan," writes regarding our suggestion upon this subject:—An annexation of a part of Afghanistan appears to us to be the only straight road out of the Afghan crisis. Kandahar ought to be occupied in force until a railway and a strong frontier have at least rendered it possible to restore native Government again. And we question the wisdom of replacing the late Envoy at Kabul, where fully five thousand British Indian troops would be wanted permanently for his protection. Better abolish Kabul, for the present at all events, as the seat of Government, and transfer the administration to Kandahar, a town which has been the capital before now and which will, in all probability, be included in the new frontier of India, whether the Government of India chose to rule in their own name, or in the name of Yakub Khan, or of any other Afghan puppet, there is nothing to prevent the head-quarters of the Administration residing at Kandahar. There they would be safe, and neither could envoys be killed, nor would escorts of the strength of armies be needed for their preservation.

On the question of the carriage of dynamite by rail, of which we wrote recently, the *Pioneer* observes:—The dynamite manufactured by Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, is wanted rather urgently for the Punjab Northern State Railway, and other public works. Although, however, large orders have been sent to the Company's agents at Bombay, they cannot be executed. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway will carry the dynamite; but the G.I.P. is nervous and will not. This is a matter which should be settled at once. Either the Bombay and Baroda line is shamefully reckless, or the G. I. P. is over-cautious, and that at a time when a sentimental objection to carrying dynamite would be unfair and injurious to public interests.

It appears from a letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Government have at last recognised the very patent fact of the unsuitability of Vitakri as a military cantonment, and have given orders for the selection of a more healthy site for the camp, either in the same neighbourhood, or at Hasnikot at the mouth of the Hann Pass. The pertinacity of the Government in holding to the present position so long in the face of the great unhealthiness of the troops located there is explained by the correspondent:—"The real reason why Sir. S. Sandeman was not anxious that the present site should be selected in preference to the other side of the tract, such, for instance, as Nalrkot, as pointed out in your columns not long ago is that, this part of the Legari Bar Khan being absolutely unproductive was of no value to Nawab Jamal Khan, the Chief of the Legaris; and he was willing to give the site to Government without payment of any kind."

A local paper announces that fever obtains to such an extent in Lucknow, that almost all the Post Office hands are absent from duty, and the peons are at skeleton strength.

We are glad to hear better news of Colonel Waterfield, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Peshawur Division. He is now reported to be doing very well, and is off to the Khyber not Rawul Pindi; and has no intention of taking any leave.

General Roberts does not lose sight of acts of gallantry perfomed by individuals or small bodies of the forces he commands. In a division order, dated Kushi, the 1st of October, the General takes the following notice of the gallant conduct of a small party of Highlanders and Sikhs:—"The Major General Commanding has received with great satisfaction the report of Captain McCallum, Gordon Highlanders, of the conduct of a party of that Regiment under Colour Sergeant Hector McDonald and of the 3rd Sikhs under Jemadar Shere Mahomed Khan, in which it is detailed how the above non-commissioned officer and native officer with a handful of soldiers drove before them a large body of Mangals who had assembled to stop the road. The Major General considers the conduct of Jemadar Shere Mahomed Khan and of Colour-Sergeant McDonald and those under the command worthy of record in division orders, not only on account of the great coolness, judgment, and gallantry with which they behaved, but as affording to all proof that even the smallest parties of British soldiers, if carefully commanded, can always be calculated to defeat much larger parties of Afghans, even when, as in this case, they have decided advantage, of ground."

The following particulars of Padshah Khan—an important personage in view of the influence he wields in Afghanistan—and the tribe over which he rules, are interesting at this juncture. Padshah Khan is by far the most powerful chief between Kabul and Ghazni. At his capital of Surkhab alone he can raise three thousand Jezailchis at a moment's notice; while the total fighting strength of the Ahmed Kheyls, of whom he is the chief, is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 men. The principal sections of this powerful tribe are the Moolah Kheyl, the Baber Kheyls, the Suliand, Kado, Karun, Taro, Bazo, Mashalgoo, Sohako, Amran, Hasun, and Zaiman Kheyls. The Baber Kheyls, who live to the west of the Haryab (the country between Kurrum and the Peiwar Kotal) and towards the Azar valley, include the Saifuddin Kheyls and the Akbar Kheyls, whose allegiance to the Amir is of the slightest. The Karun, Zaman, and Amran Kheyls are "koochees," that is, they migrate—into the Kurrum and Khost valleys—in the winter, with their flocks and herds, returning to their homes in the spring time. Unlike their brethern already named the Machalgoos, the Taros, and the Bazos are great thieves and Robbers. These three sections, we must observe, are less under the direct authority of Padshah Khan than they formerly were. The most active and ostensible leader was lately a chief of the name of Firdaus, an Ahmedzai Ghilzai of great influence throughout the Joormat district. Firdaus is too old and infirm for the duties of leadership, which are now vested in his son and nephew—who, but for Padshah Khan's persuasion, would have made themselves very unpleasant to us, in the last campaign. These Ghilzais have been described by one who knows them well as "a manly race, with a keen sense of their independence, greedy withal, terribly sensitive to insult or even anything approaching a slight, but by no means difficult to get on with, if they are judiciously humoured."

The Rohillas are giving some cause for uneasiness in Hyderabad and the northern parts of the Bellary and Kurnool districts; and the 4th Madras Light Cavalry at Bellary have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march, in the event of any Rohillas crossing the Tungabudra river.

A telegram from the *Pioneer's* special correspondent at Kabul, dated 12th October, states that the Mustafi Wazir Yahiya Khan, father-in-law of the Amir, and Zachariah Khan, brother of Yahiya, are detained in the Bala Hissar until a full inquiry into the massacre has been made. Letters have been sent to the Chiefs, Gundamuk way, and Asmatulla Khan is coming in.

That three regiments of soldiers, accompanied by a vast crowd of Kabul budmashes—numbering, in all probability, not less than 2,000 men—should vanish from the immediate neighbourhood of Kabul, slipping through the fingers of three astute Generals and nearly seven thousand British troops, is a phenomenon which, the *Madras Mail* thinks, he may fairly say, is unparalleled in history.

A suitable rest-house for officers and others returning from and going to the Kurrum Valley is to be opened near Kohat, the Deputy Commissioner having just obtained sanction to purchase, for conversion into a dak bungalow, the Public Works Department road bungalow, at Soragai, between Hangu and Thull. A rest-house on this road has for some time past been an urgent necessity; the only accommodation at present being a small tent pitched for safety's sake in the heart of a not very clean Afghan village. The necessity for a rest-house is the more felt, as the mail cart, which runs along the road in question, is frequently benighted in rainy weather, and the present resting place is not of the most comfortable description, even in fine weather. The bungalow being at some little distance from the village, is to have a high wall round it, as a protection against sudden attack.

The local *Gazette*, noticing the presence of Sir R. Temple in Sind, suggests that there are some other little matters, besides the furtherance of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway, which might deservedly meet his attention incidentally. "Our special grievance is, however, the utter disregard paid by the postal authorities in Bombay to the despatch of the English mail to Kurrachee. Surely eight, or, at most, twelve hours would be quite sufficient to detain our letters, papers and parcels in Bombay after the arrival of each 'overland,' even had they to be *sorted* in the Post Office there, which they *have not*; and it is aggravating in the extreme to know that *our* mail is needlessly kept back for periods of twenty-four and even thirty-six hours, as though we in Sind were of no importance at all in the world. We have been *swindled* out of our 'Land line.' The least due to us is to make the *sea* one as efficient as possible."

Dissatisfaction has been expressed in more than one quarter with the military mismanagement which admitted of the mutineers who remained at Kabul until General Roberts's force arrived making good their escape. The *Englishman* writes on this subject:—The excessive reserve of the Press Commissioner regarding the details of events outside Kabul on the evening of the 8th, confirms the suspicion which the accounts of them from independent sources tend to create, that affairs on our side were very grievously mismanaged. It is evident that the delay of General Baker in attacking the mutineers was primarily due to his waiting for reinforcements. Before these came up, night had supervened; and, in the meantime, the enemy had been effectually frightened away, partly by General Baker's premature fire, partly by the knowledge that their retreat was being cut off by Massy's cavalry. Now General Baker may, or may not, have been justified in waiting for reinforcements, but, his object being to catch rather than disperse the enemy, he plainly made a mistake in not holding off till he was in sufficient strength to drive them into the net prepared for them. It may be that the strength of the enemy only became known to him when he had already shown his hand. But that would show that he acted on inadequate information. Then, again, though by the evening General Massy was in a position to intercept the enemy's flight, they managed to slip past him in the darkness without the loss of a single man, and to get so long a start of him that only twenty of them were eventually overtaken. This scarcely shows that degree of watchfulness on the part of his squadrons which might have been expected under the circumstances. No doubt, the failure was in some measure due to the betrayal of our movements to the enemy; but the fact remains that the combination of the 8th was a failure of the most pronounced description, and it will not improbably be found that the difficulty of our future task has been materially enhanced by it. Instead of being fairly completed, the work of punishing the perpetrators of the late outrage still remains to be done, and this was the primary, if not the most important, object of the expedition.

From the district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 11th October it appears that much more rain was still wanted in the Midnapur and Hughli districts of the Bardwan division, and also in the 24-Parganas, Maimansing, and Hazaribagh. Throughout the rest of Bengal the prospects of the winter rice crop may now be said to be secured, and unless something extraordinary happens it ought to be a very good one. October sowings of indigo have begun in Jessore.

A telegram from Rangoon to a Calcutta paper states that the Irrawady flotilla steamers continue running to Mandalay; and that it is rumoured Theebaw has expressed regret that Mr. St. Barbe's hurried departure prevented his paying him any honours.

The last district reports from the Central Provinces state that the cotton crop had suffered from too much rain in Raipur, Damoh, Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur and Sagar, and if more rain fell, was likely to be damaged in other districts. The ripening rice crop had also been injured in a few places by the rain, but on the whole prospects were good, though they would be better for fine weather.

The Lahore paper suggests that the Army Commission should take steps for having minor points of procedure in the three Presidential armies brought into harmony. At present a different practice prevails in each of the three Presidencies with regard to the payment of pensioners. In Madras the pensioners are paid monthly, in Bombay quarterly, and in Bengal half-yearly. All three systems cannot be equally economical, and there is no apparent sound reason for this diversity in practice. The Bengal system appears the most objectionable, since the pensioners are kept a longer time out of their money; and the paying centres being comparatively few, many of the pensioners, who are infirm and old, have often long distances to travel.

Amongst the several suggestions made by the Army Commision, some of which have already been published, but the details whereof still remain a State secret, a Calcutta paper states, there is another to the effect that the Commissariat Departments of the three Presidencies are to be amalgamated, and that there should be only one responsible officer at the head of the amalgamated department, with a number of deputies locally posted. If rumours are to be believed, several changes in the executive offices and in the agency system have also been proposed. It is presumed that in the event of the Commissary-General of Bengal proceeding home next year, either the present Director-General of Transport, now on the frontier, or the Commissary-General of Bombay, is likely to be appointed to the charge of the amalgamated Commissariat Department.

A contradiction of certain statements made by a Quetta correspondent of the Lahore journal has been sent from an authority of high position at Kandahar, who states that the Kandahar Ghazis did not attack and kill a number of Sikhs as the latter were leaving the city. Again, the Quetta correspondent stated that only twenty sepoys were in charge of a convoy between Quetta and Kandahar, when the drivers were attacked, a muleteer killed, and a quantity of stores carried off. It is now alleged by the same authority that the guard consisted of a company of Sappers in addition. It is satisfactory to receive favourable accounts of the "mukri" sowars—as they are called—who are employed in guarding certain outposts on the Quetta-Kandahar route. These guards have been remarkably successful in preventing robbery: and we are informed that not a single break has occurred in the telegraph line since they were stationed there. This is certainly more than can be said for the Kurrum and Khyber routes.

A correspondent sends to the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* the following as the true version of what has been called the "Toondla murder case," and which some native papers have impudently cited as a proof of the truth of their shameful cry that a European can murder a native with impunity:—It appears from the article in the *Gazette* that you have not received a full and true account of the punkah coolie's case at Toondla. In the first place the man had only been on duty in the station master's office, Toondla, one night, and then he came as a substitute for the regular punkah coolie, without the knowledge or consent of the station master. Next, he did not die from spleen disease, but from abscess on the brain, the spleen was enlarged, but was not affected by what occurred. Mr. Fox slapped the man's face for being asleep, and pulled a few minutes and then fell down, striking his head on the ground; it was this that caused the abscess on the brain to burst, and a large quantity of matter rushed from the man's mouth and nose. He was carried off to hospital and died shortly afterwards. The body was taken into Agra, and an inquest was held by the civil surgeon, so that a perfectly unbiased opinion was given by him. Further Mr. Fox was convicted and fined on his own evidence, as the evidence of the witnesses was very contradictory. Mr. Broughton, the Deputy Traffic Manager, went to Toondla after the trial was over, and personally investigated the case, and he came to the conclusion that Fox had been amply punished, and so represented the case to the Agent.

Laughter is a wholesome exercise both for the body and mind, and therefore whenever Mr. Charles Reade prints a letter in a newspaper every other newspaper ought to copy the communication as an item of entertaining intelligence. Mr. Charles Reade does not object to praise, to flattery, to adulation, to worship, to adoration; but he does object to criticism. Fall at his feet and shower on him approving thanks, compare him to Shakspere, to Moliere, to Lopes de Vega, and he will smile a sickly smile, and even condescend to consider you intelligent. But woe to the daring scribbler bold enough to try a fall with Charles the wrestler. It would seem that the *Manchester Examiner* had somehow or other offended the high-mightiness of the ambidextrous mud-thrower, who stooping fills both hands from the gutter, and befouls all Manchester for what major or may not have been the fault of an individual. Mr. Reade tells the *Manchester Examiner* that he has done cotton spinners and criticasters the *favour* to place on their provincial boards the great drama of the century, and they have, says he, an undoubted right, based both on provincial and porcine precedents, "to turn again and rend" their intellectual benefactor; but he has not done cotton spinners and criticasters the *honour* to place his personal character on their provincial boards, and they have no right, under the pretence of criticism, to calumniate the gentleman of family and the man of honour as well as to depreciate the able writer. That is Charles's manner of dealing with his critics and patrons; and that is his own opinion of his latest cobbling from the French. "Drink," says Mr. Charles Reade, "is the great drama of the century, and its adaptor the intellectual benefactor of his age, who does the world the favour to vamp up French plays for its instruction; while all non-Londoners who venture to differ from Charles's opinion of himself are so many provincial pigs.

Madras Famine Orphans.—We hear that in consequence of the Famine Nursery for Children in Karnool being about to be closed, the authorities are making arrangement for the transfer of the large number of orphans that have been thrown upon the Government and public support by the late famine to various charitable scoools and orphanages in convenient numbers. Eleven hundred children—four boys and seven girls—were accordingly made over to the Church Mission Society, Madras.—*Athenæum.*

Deaths in Madras.—From the 4th to the 10th instant, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 18 native Christians, 245 Hindoos, and 36 Mahomedans, died in Madras, a total of 305 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 248 deaths. The deaths were thus classified; 10 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 87 from fever, 24 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, and 176 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 39·97 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 3·22 per 1,000 per annum.

The Home Charges—India's Tribute.—Why should Eno, Lamplough, Hockin, Hibbert, and Wenham draw large revenue from this country by the sale of their Effervescing Salines, when KEATING'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT SALINE, made in Bombay, can successfully challenges all the preparations of these makers for excellence but offers an immense advantage in price? In demanding a reduction of the Home Charges the public forget that in too many cases, as in those above alluded to, they themselves act upon precisely the same principles which they condemn in the Government of this country, and, in fact, incessantly increase by their own private transactions that money tribute to England which is one cause of the low exchange value of silver. The principles, however, generally triumph in the long run. Native Merchants, shrewd at discerning real excellence, have embarked largely in Kemp's Saline which, at Rs. 1-4 per bottle, or Rs. 12 per dozen, they foresee, will soon become the leading Effervescent in this country.

WRECK OF THE PHILOSOPHER.

A correspondent writes from Gopalpore:—This vessel, a fine iron ship of 1,281 tons, built at Liverpool, belonging to Messrs. T. and J. Harrison & Co., of Liverpool, is now a total wreck off the north of the Davy river, sixty miles to the N. E. of Pooree, lat. 29° 52 N., long. 86° 18 E. It appears she left Calcutta, bound for Boston, on 25th ultimo, with a general cargo, consisting of jute, hides, saltpetre, &c., some of which, it is hoped, will eventually be saved. The vessel is now in the breakers, with her back broken, lying broadside to the waves, with main mast entirely gone and mizen broken; but the fore mast remains intact. The poop has been washed clean away, and at high tide the entire hull is submerged. Up to the present no cargo has been saved, as no boats can approach her. According to the Captain's statement, she cleared the light ship at 6 p.m. on 25th ultimo, and at 4 a.m. on 28th struck where she now is, and broke in two, the main mast going overboard. It is rumoured that the mate was considerably to blame, and that, on seeing at 8 o'clock the same morning, the dissatisfactory position they were in, he jumped overboard in his sea boots and was drowned.

The list of saved.—The Captain, 2 mates, Captain's son, carpenter, st-ward, and ten of the crew.

The list of drowned.—Chief mate, boatswain, cook, 2 apprentices, and lookout man.

List of missing.—Six seamen, who were observed by those saved on a raft, but they have not been heard of since.—*Madras Mail.*

SALE OF THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES TO GOVERNMENT.—THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last, at its registered office in Bruce Lane, to confirm the resolution passed at a meeting held on the 27th ult., sanctioning the sale of the company's foreshore properties to Government; to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1879; to sanction the payment of a dividend; to appoint directors and elect auditors; and also to consider a special resolution requesting the directors not to purchase on account of the company the mills of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, but to distribute among the shareholders the money to be received from the Government for the sale of the foreshore rights. There was a very large attendance of shareholders.

Mr. F. Mathew, chairman of the board of directors, presided; and among the other directors present were: Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Tapidas Yurjdas, Hirjeesunderdas Khotumdas, N. M. Wadia, and K. R. Cama. Mr. J. Hector, secretary and treasurer, read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, copies of which had been circulated to the shareholders, was taken as read. The following are extracts from the

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Since the directors last addressed the shareholders, little change has taken place in the position of the company in point of revenue. During the past year, however, the cotton trade of the port has again settled at Colaba. Towards the close of the season, the company's ground was fully occupied, but this occurred at too late a period to admit of an agreement being entered into with the merchants for the payment of ground rent; and the land belonging to the Port Trust, adjacent to the property of the company, continuing to be let free of rent, the system which has for some time been followed, of levying fees on the cotton bales received at the depot, was again adopted. The revenue obtained by this mode of payment is very small, amounting to Rs. 677-8-6 only in 1876 77, Rs. 1,677-1-5 in 1877-78, and Rs. 3,077-6-6 in 1878-79, the three years during which it has been in force. Your directors trust that, before next season, some arrangement may be effected whereby a better return will be secured from the large area of land which has been held available for the accommodation of the cotton trade, as well as from the extensive war-houses which have been built by the company especially for the convenience of this trade. The result of one year's trial of the plan of co-operative working with the Indian Press Company, in the business of cotton-pressing, referred to in last report, is a small gain to your company, amounting to Rs. 2,826-1-8. On the other hand, provision has to be made for depreciation of the Steam Press machinery, to the extent of Rs. 4,771-4. The quantity of cotton pressed in Bombay was again limited last season, and, had a reduction of expenditure not been rendered practicable by joint working, a considerable loss must have accrued to each company. Your directors have decided to renew the agreemint with the Indian Press Company for a second term of one year; and with a full cotton crop next season, a larger profit may be expected. Excluding provision for depreciation of buildings and machinery, the net profit on the working of the mill for the past year is Rs. 17,417-1-9. After setting aside the usual provision for depreciation, at the rate of 1 per cent. on buildings and 2½ per cent. on machinery, amounting to Rs. 20, 813-8-8, the result is a loss of Rs. 3,066-6-11. The mill is now in complete working order, and is giving a good outturn of both yarn and cloth. Both have improved in quality and increased in value by many degrees. The demand for goods, though it has to some extent improved, is still on a limited scale, and cannot be expected to increase much until the people shall have recovered from the condition of poverty in which they have been left by successive years of short crops, creating a deficiency in the home food supply, and causing great loss. The prospects for the current year are, up to the present time, encouraging. The total net profit for the past twelve months amounts to Rs. 1,04,064, from which appropriations have to be made. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, which will absorb Rs. 60,000, leaving Rs. 12,280 to be brought into the accounts of the current year. Referring to the balance sheet, it will be observed that the debts due by the company are higher than usual, but it will also be noticed that they are more than represented by manufactured goods, raw cotton, coals, &c., on hand (Rs. 4,85,486-12-2), by debts due to the company and cash (Rs. 1,75,691-1-7), cost of new machinery (Rs. 23,081-6-4) and of new chawls and shops (Rs. 22,893-9-7). Since these accounts were closed, the debts due by the company have been considerably reduced from proceeds of goods sold. The sale of the company's foreshore properties to Government, on the terms arranged by your directors, having been approved by you, proposals will be laid before you for reconstitution of the company and disposal of the 4 per cent. bonds in which the purchase-money will be received.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders upon the transactions of the past year, said:—Gentlemen,—These accounts and report up to the 30th of June last, which have been circulated to you, contain very full particulars of the position and working of your property, but if there is any point on which any of you desire further information, the members of the board will be happy to answer any questions. I am happy to be able to inform you that your mill is reported to be in good working order, and that in the last six months a profit equal to six per cent. per annum was realized on the mill capital. In the accounts you will observe that full provision was made for depreciation of machinery and buildings. In the reports reference is made to the amount of loans, but these are only for working purposes. The amount has been now much reduced, and owing to the good financial management of our secretary more than six per cent. per annum has not been for some time paid, whereas some loans at a lower figure. The tender and foreshore rights having now been sold to Government, the company will have to be reconstructed. Proposals on the subject are now being considered by the members of the board. It will probably be advisable to have a Colaba Land Company and a separate Mill and Press Company; but whether the proposals of the board have been matured, you will, with due notice, be asked to come here to determine the matter. At our last meeting I explained to you that your board would prefer not to have to purchase the Colaba Mills property; that, however, it might in your interest be expected to do, rather than to allow the mills to be dismantled, so as to risk your ground rents. I then stated that the board would consult you before taking any final action in the matter.

It was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Vurjevundas Madhowdas, that the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1879, now submitted to the meeting, be approved and confirmed.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy H. Shroff asked explacations with regard to one or two points in the accounts, which were given.

Mr. Cursetjee D. Khumbatta, referring to the large accumulation of yarn and cloth, remarked that, in his opinion, it did not show sound management of the affairs of the company's mill.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel said that, owing unfortunately to the times having bad and bankrupt stocks having been in the market there were many reasons beyond the control of the directors for the increase of stock; but the directors had done all they could in the interest of the shareholders.

Mr. Cursetjee said the sting of his remarks had not been taken away. The large accumulation of stock showed a want of sound management.

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee severely rated the speaking for his interests as the shareholders. Mr. Bhickajee said, had full faith in the directors. (Cheers.) Men of respectability, wealth, and talents like Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Mathew, who were on the board, and gave their time to manage the affairs of the company, were entitled to the best thanks of the shareholders. (Loud applause.) It was very wrong on Mr. Khumbatta's part to pass any reflections on the conduct of gentlemen like those. (Continued cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee explained that a considerable portion of the stock consisted of raw cotton of which a supply had been laid in at cheap prices before the monsoon, and that the directors deserved some credit for that step.

Mr. Khumbatta said he had had no intention whatever to pass any reflection upon any of the directors.

The first resolution was then agreed to. The following resolutions were also adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. N. M. Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Tapidas Yurjdas, that a dividend of Rs. 15 per share out of the net profits for the year ended 30th June last, after providing for special charges, and depreciation of buildings and machinery, as recommended by the directors in their report, be paid on and after Tuesday, the 28th inst., to the shareholders of the company whose names stand on the register this day.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir Setna, and seconded by Mr. G. M. Setna, that Mr. Hirjeesundas Nurrotumdas and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, who go out by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Dosabhoy Cama, and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tatta, that Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee and Mr. D. D. Cama be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each.

Proposed by Mr. Tulsidas Yurjdas, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Modi, that the resolution passed at the meeting of shareholders on the 27th September, 1879, approving of the sale of the company's foreshore properties to Government, on the terms arranged by the directors, be confirmed.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy H. Shroff, according to the notice of motion he had given, then said—Gentlemen, in proposing the resolutions of which I have given notice, I beg to assure you that I am actuated by the purest of motives in

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS.

THE telegram which deprived Colonel Rogers, R. E., of his appointment as Principal of the Civil Engineering College has been a source of great vexation to his numerous friends. There are many men holding fine appointments in our Presidency who might well be spared. They are not suited in any way to the posts they hold, and Brown is as much at home as Robinson in the appointment which neither one nor the other can be said to fill to any purpose. Incompetency being the rule rather than the exception it is accepted and endured, like the heat, or any other inevitable thing. But Colonel Rogers belongs to a different order; a man of keen intellect, a fine scholar, a mathematician of rare ability, he is a lover of work for work's sake, and especially of the kind of work which has been his occupation for some years. His interest in the students of the college has never flagged; he has believed in their power of accomplishing certain things and he has encouraged them in their endeavours to attain certain ends. Their books, their daily work, their improvement have been to him sources of actual interest and thought, not subjects to be treated in office hours and thrown aside like many official letters when signed and done with. What to ten men out of twelve would be wearisome to a degree he has found or made full of life. Such a man full of wit, energy and pleasure in his work, can hardly be spared from such an office to make room for a junior subaltern of small experience. It is possible, however, for too good, not for one's work but for those who are in authority. To be conscientious to a nicety, to be a savant and a linguist, to have pursuits which are in perfect accordance with one's daily drudgery are not in themselves qualifications which recommend a man to Government in Madras But under any circumstances such men as Colonel Rogers are difficult to find, and the students of the Civil Engineering College will be the first to feel his loss. Colonel Richards, the Cantonment Magistrate at Wellington, can be more easily spared, whilst Colonel Clementson, Joint-Magistrate of Octacamund, whose work is of the lightest description, might be more usefully employed elsewhere. Colonel Richards is said to be an energetic and efficient officer, but it is not difficult to make a show of energy and efficiency in an excellent climate where a little work is needed to occupy time or to kill it as the case may be. There are fifty other men willing and able to step gracefully into Colonel Richards' shoes and to whom a pleasant life of riding and out of door exercise in a fine climate will be most acceptable. It is amusing to hear "that it will be a difficult matter to find a suitable substitute for Colonel Richards." It is just possible that as Honorary Secretary of the Wellington Race Committee he may not have an equal, but as Cantonment Magistrate, the difficulty would lie in finding too many rather than too few ready and able to take his place. Scholars and students like Colonel Rogers are unfortunately very rare in our little official world, but "active," "able," "suitable" cantonment magistrates willing to do duty at Wellington will be found all over the Presidency at a few hours' notice.

In another case, for instance, that of the Postmaster-General, many a hard-working man would gladly undertake to fill the important duties of that office for comparatively little. To the worker, in the department grown old in the service whose heart has been set on such and such things for years past, who is familiar with every portion of the drudgery and who can lay his hand on the numerous weak points in the postal arrangements, what a boon the office of Postmaster-General would be. He might not ride as hard or dance as fairly, he might not be so much at home in society as the gentlemen who as a rule adorn the post, but what good work he could do.

There are limits, however, to retrenchment. Poor Jones at home on furlough receiving his telegram that his appointment is abolished, must endure his fate patiently. 'There my dear,' he says grimly throwing across the dread document, 'what is to be done now?' Poor Arabella can suggest nothing, so much has been cut off already and the expenses so pared that it is difficult to know where fresh retrenchment is to begin. Robinson's seven children suffer whilst he grills or roasts or steams at Sangor or on the west coast. There is no end to all this, people listen in trembling for their names as the roll-call of the abolished is being sounded. Small wonder that there is depression in the atmosphere. The whole aspect of affairs is disheartening, every one has a grievance.—Madras Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

THE proposed reductions in the Madras Army are not so formidable after all, as they at one time threatened to be. "The Madras Regiments will be reduced in number," the *Bombay Gazette* lately wrote, "from forty to twenty-five, but as the strength of each corps will be increased to eight hundred men, the actual reductions will not be great." The military strength of the whole of India must now be regarded from as entirely new point of view. One policy at one time arrived only at the suppression of internal disturbances; it must now be expanded into a capacity greater than it has yet known, for meeting and defeating the attacks, direct or indirect, of a possible foe, fertile in resources, armed with the powers of civilisation that knows how to direct military affairs to more tangible results than Asiatics do, and possessed of a singular facility of shaping events towards the realisation of its own ends. It is prudent therefore, while the clash of conflict with it is still remote, to take stock of our resources, and test the raw materials of which our troops are composed. No one who possesses an acquaintance with our native army can deny that the men composing it are socially and, too often, physically below the standard of former standard recruitment. The old class of substantial yeomen, who used to be eager for the service of the Sirkar, is now only a thing of memory, and the cause of this decadence it is not hard to trace out with some degree of accuracy. Where the substantial yeoman held his ten to twenty acres of ground, he can now plough his forty or fifty after a certain desultory fashion; where he could once send two out of three of his sons to pursue his fortunes in the army, he now keeps all at home to aid him in the wretched subsistence for life. As a producer, he gains little by the railways to carry his produce for him to good markets, and his sons prefer to stay by the old fields, nor remunerative as they are, to the underpaid service of the sepoy. Small as the pay of the sepoy is, there are deductions to be made from it, which he can avoid by keeping out of the service, and so it is that the old class, which served for the credit of the service and the position it gave them in the estimation of their village neighbours, find fewer attractions to it in the present day than there used to be at one time. The master rolls are tolerably well filled, but not, we again say, with the sturdy races who joined the ranks for fighting sake. The men we have now, willing as they are to go on field service, are not of the same calibre with those who won fame by hard fighting, during the mutiny. And Commanding Officers of the present day are only too glad to engage, in the room of the old fighting class from Rohilcund, Hyderabad and the Mahratta States, the weedy little men of the Deccan and Southern India. It must be admitted, of course, that Mahrattas and Mussulmans reared in the seed-plots of fanaticism and dislike to English superiority, and fighting for the sake of that feeling which is said to be common with Irishmen, and not careful very often on which side they fought, are not always elements of strength and safety; but it is a noteworthy fact that in such border fights as we are hearing of now, these are the men we must again seek to attract towards our ranks by measures conciliatory as well as strict. That the Madras sepoy wants in physique, that the Rohilla will supply in a burly frame, and the union of both, without pampering the one and under-rating the other, promises to give a union of advantages which we have hitherto neglected. The test would certainly be a crucial one, but it is not to be overlooked from calculations of danger, that ought not to arise under the precautions we shall have to take. The point of greatest interest now is so to apply the remedy which most surely promises to attain the desired end. One of the principal remedies to be adopted for the re-habilitment of the native army is the lengthening of the period of service, and the granting of bounties to a higher amount than that which is now considered sufficient. Half the bounty may be paid on the recruit joining the ranks, and the remainder under credit to account of his kit and general get up. Under the present terms of service Government does not benefit to the extent it ought to do; it takes a full year, if not more, to declare the sepoy a reliable fighting man, and that whole year's pay is lost to the Government. With fresh terms of service extended beyond the present term, with bounty money paid the sepoy to aid him in keeping out of difficulties, by a better description of recruits invited to join the service, and good conduct pay given at one time, and at once thus removing from the men's minds a suspicion that they are not wholly trusted, and above all by abandoning that un-officering system, which must sooner or later tell disastrously, a native army may be built up, free of the many untoward elements, which are now hard to be removed. All those disturbing tendencies which go far to make it unpopular to men who look upon the army as something more than a mere livelihood, must be got rid of, if we want the chivalry of the service to be maintained to a higher standard than it is now the case. In fine, everything must be had recourse to for lifting this branch of the service out of the torpidity it is threatened to be buried in, and making every individual of every regiment feel himself an equal, man for man, with the best-taught European soldier. Direct commissions should be held out to young military aspirants from the best native families of the day, and preference not to be allowed to halt long behind an expectancy already beginning to be formed in certain quarters on this particular part of the whole question. Such a stimulus of hope as the several suggestions we have offered, when carried out, will be sure to create, will do wonders far more abiding in their character than the almost ineffectual inducements we now employ to improve the morale of our local native army.—*Madras Times*.

THE MADRAS FAIR.

THE following are the proceedings of a meeting of the Madras Fair Committee held at the People's Park on Monday, the 29th September, 1879. Present:—L. R. Burrows, Esq., in the chair; Major Hicks, Dr. Stanbrough, Mr. A. M. Saunders, Mr. Spring Branson, Mr. R. Baldrey, Mr. B. Lowery, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. J. P. Nicholas, Mr. Armooga Mudaliar, Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Mr. Rungiah Nayadu, Mr. Peruvengada Mudaliar, Mr. Ponnusawmy Chetti, Mr. Vijyaraga Mudaliar, Mr. Vetherajulu Nayadu, Mr. Ganesha Row, Mr. P. Somasoondra, Chettiar, Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar.

Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar and Mr. R. J. Baldrey were elected Honorary Secretaries.

The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed as the Executive Committee, with power to add to their number:—

The Commissioner of Police.	Mr R F Chisholm.
Dr Farnell.	Mr Vijayraga Mudaliar.
Lieut Taylor, R N.	Mr Armoga Mudaliar.
Mr Nicholas.	Mr Peruvengada Mudaliar.
Mr Jones.	Mr Cowasjee Edeljee.
Mr Walter Morgan.	Mr Ramaswamy Modaliar.
Mr James Bradshaw.	Mr Cumiah Chetty.

Resolved that the fair be held on Wednesday, the 31st December, 1879, and three following days, and that there be a display of fireworks on the evening of Saturday, the last day of the fair.

Resolved that the fair be advertised in the Calcutta and Bombay papers, the *Pioneer* and *Civil and Military Gazette*, as well as the local papers.

Resolved that the Honorary Secretaries be empowered to order £50 worth of aerial fireworks from Messrs. Brock & Co., London, by the next mail.

Resolved that, pending the submission of detailed proposals, the Executive Committee be authorised to take forthwith such steps as they may deem necessary in furtherance of the objects of the fair.

Resolved that major Galloway, Mr. James Bradshaw, Mr. Jones, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. Sreenivasa Row, Mr. West, Mr. Merriman and the Hon'ble G. N. Gajapathi Row be requested to join the General Committee.

Resolved that his Grace the Governor be requested to be the patron of the fair.

Resolved that the secretaries be authorised to raise subscriptions, and also to obtain the names of 100 guarantors of Rs. 20 each towards the formation of a Guarantee Fund of Rs. 2,000.

The proceedings then terminated with vote of thanks to the chairman, and a list of guarantors and subscribers was opened on the spot.

A NOVEL WRESTLING MATCH.—Last Sunday afternoon, a wrestling match between a white bear and an able-bodied man from the North-West Provinces was witnessed by a large crowd of people in the vicinity of the pettah. After a good deal of struggle and fight, the man was overpowered, and the bear was declared the victor.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

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Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sunsetting Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps.....	4	8
Travelling Sola-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats.....	6	0
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair.....	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	2	8
Blankets.....each	10	0
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds.....10 to	15	0
Razais or Quilts.....	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags.....	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	9	0
fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to	6	0
Courier Bags.....9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts.....2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes.....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows.....	5	0
Travelling do.....	1	8
English Feather do.....	7	8
Japanese Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Do. Brushes.....	0	12
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	2	8
Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4	8
Nail Scissors..... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes.....	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Pocket Knives	3	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do Stick.....	1	4
Lloyd's Eurasia	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1	8
Fragrant Florilline.....	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-saving apparatus	2	8
Overland Chairs best Beach.....6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton.....	5	8
Gents' Umorellas.....	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft.6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft.6in	75	0
Portable Washstands....	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guard	0	8

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd October 1879.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains on Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing any quarter of an inch.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Yapour and Liver Spots, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time with safety, and as a restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of illness, on the part of those under their charge, as by prompt attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 12a, Vere Street, London, W. England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. "PARBUL" HOUSE TO LET for October. Rent as. 30/- for the season.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.			Rs. 170
St. Emilion	do.	do.	do. ..... „ 220
St. Julien	do.	do.	do. ..... „ 276
Medoc per dozen quar